

VEWS AND NEAR VIEWS

(Continued From First Page.)

Work on the side to convince our folks of the advantages of good roads. The fact is, we have been following the good advice of The Times-Dispatch, and have been making a few roads round about as object lessons, believing they could preach good roads for the whole county better than could our personal eloquence." With this kind of an introductory, this sensible man invited me to take a little jaunt in an automobile to see the sample roads that have been made without a county bond issue or any special road working scheme. I rode with him in an auto several miles out from the town of Lawrenceville. In the party were two real estate agents, Lee H. Rainey and E. V. Sharpe, and W. H. Hill, a lawyer, who is largely interested in the development of Virginia in general, and Brunswick county in particular. From this auto trip, which, by the way, was made in much dust, due to the long continued drought, and from other information gathered, I learned that all of the roads centering in the town of Lawrenceville for three to five miles out have been made good by the gravel-clay blend process, and the wide-awake people of the town of Lawrenceville have planned up the most of the money required to do this good work. These roads are the object lessons that will insure a big county vote in Brunswick county for good roads bonds whenever the election shall be called. But of this good roads movement in Brunswick county I will have more to say later on, when I come to tell of some other good things that the town of Lawrenceville has been leading in.

As to the New Melon.

Away back yonder, in the early days of the present year, G. D. Perego, of Newton, Texas, wrote me a letter in which he told of a wonderful melon on which he had developed, and which he was pleased to call the "Texas Stock Melon." His experience of four years in the culture of this melon seems to have developed the fact that it was a very valuable thing in its way in that it would keep green all winter and furnish green food for cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens; that it was good to make preserves and pies and other good things for the winter time. Mr. Perego, who is a constant reader of the Industrial Section of The Times-Dispatch, had by such reading become right much interested in Virginia farmers. He conceived the idea that the Texas stock melon would grow quite as well in Virginia soil as Texas, and being willing and anxious to help his Virginia brethren as much as possible, he made a proposition to furnish seed to such Virginia farmers as wanted to experiment with the Texas stock melon, provided they would send him a post office stamp to pay the way of the seed. Mr. Perego's proposition, not dreaming that I would put him to so much trouble. A month or more later he wrote me that he was filling something more than 300 orders from Virginia, and he added: "I reckon every man, woman and child in Virginia must read The Times-Dispatch." I guess they do, but that is neither here nor there.

All I want to tell about just now is a report or two I have from the folks who have experimented with Mr. Perego's Texas stock melons. So far the vigorous vines have not shed any melons; they are not expected to until September. The reports that come from twenty experimenters are very encouraging in that they show every evidence that the melons will show up in great shape in due time.

A Hanover man tells me that the vine stands dry weather and drought conditions better than any vegetable that grows.

Bill Wilson, the hustler-farmer of the Ringgold section of Pittsylvania county, did not follow my positive instructions as to the time and place and manner of planting, but he was never known to follow anybody's instructions. He has a mind of his own. However, he reports that he is having good success with this new-fashioned kind of melon.

His sons, who are more up-to-date, and are doing some lively stunts over in Caswell county, North Carolina, are making a better success with the stock melon, however, all of the reports so far are to the effect that the stock melon is a good dry weather

Storage of Household Goods

W. FRED. RICHARDSON'S

Storage and Transfer Dep't

Main and Belvidere.
Phones: Madison 843, day; Monroe 842, night.

1. We pack your goods.
2. We haul them.
3. We store them.
4. We ship them.

We have the best equipment in the city to do any one of the four things mentioned above.

W. FRED. RICHARDSON'S

STORAGE AND TRANSFER DEPT.

product. So far the vines are splendid, and if they produce the valuable fruit our Texas friend predicts, it will become a mighty popular plant in Old Virginia. But want Expert Bill Wilson's final report on the thing before it goes to record on the subject.

DANVILLE IS DRY; NEEDS MORE WATER

Long Continued Drought Cuts Tobacco Crop Short—Cotton Mills Worked by Steam.

Danville, Va., August 5.—The long-continued drought in this great tobacco section has become a very serious proposition. While the rains have at last come, the general opinion is that they came too late to do very much good. The tobacco crop is cut short all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. This margin is explained by the fact that the rains that have come have been very scattering. Some showers that did good work within a space of a mile did not get much further. Here and there tobacco growers have good crops and good prospects, and here and there they are making utter failures. This is a summary of the situation in Pittsylvania, Halifax, Henry and Patrick counties, in Virginia, and Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes counties, in North Carolina.

Dan river is now lower than it has been in years, the dry spell lasting longer than ever before in the history of the city. As a result of the severe drought, both the Dan River cotton mills at Schoolfield and the Riverside mills within the city are operating principally by steam power, the power that is now generated by water being insufficient. The mills, when the river is normal are operated by water power, but they also have a complete steam plant, that is used as an auxiliary. The cotton mills here, however, have not closed down a single day on account of the drought, and indications are that operations will be continued in the future.

The fact that the cotton mills here have not shut down, and are continuing operations as usual, demonstrates clearly how complete and modern the plant is equipped. Hundreds of mills throughout the South are now closed, and the mill hands are idle as the result of the drought and lack of equipment to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The regular operation of the mills here results in the keeping of the best type of labor and keeping the operative here after they once locate.

Engagement Announced

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
East Radford, Va., August 5.—Mrs. S. A. Hunter, of East Radford, Va., and the engagement of her daughter, Mary Margaret, to William Henry Wood, of Victoria, the wedding to take place in October.

Miss Hunter is the only child of Mrs. Hunter, and is one of the popular young members of the social world of the South-west. Mr. Wood is the youngest son of H. A. Wood, of Rappahannock, and is engaged in the lumber business at Victoria.

HOW SANDY TALKS OF BRUNSWICK FARMS

(Continued From First Page.)

so profitable as medium yields; probably 100 to 125 bushels to the acre on an average will yield a larger net income than 200 bushels or over. The average last year for the men was 41 bushels; for the boys, 56 bushels. You will observe that the yield on the boys' fields is far in excess of the men's demonstration farms. The reason is that the boys follow instructions closely; the men think they know how to make a crop and are guided largely by personal experience, in many cases of little value. The increased yield of corn in the State has been affected more readily by the work with the boys than with the men. When the boy wins the father, mother, sisters and neighbors soon know it and become converts.

The Governor of Virginia offered last year a diploma to the boy making the largest yield; to all boys making 100 bushels and over to the acre a second diploma; all boys making seventy-five bushels and over to the acre a third diploma; all boys making fifty bushels and over to the acre a fourth diploma. There were twenty-six boys making 100 bushels and over to the acre seventy-eight making seventy-five bushels and over to the acre, and 167 making fifty bushels and over to the acre.

Hay as Good as Corn.

The demonstration work has established hay farms all over the State. This, I believe, is going to accomplish more than the corn problem. The more hay and grass we make the more livestock on the farm. One of the best concrete examples of this is as follows:

I called on a man owning 1,700 acres of land. The soil was thin and poor. He rented it out to tenants who robbed the land each year of humus and vegetation by raising tobacco. He was discouraged and had reached the conclusion that he would have to go elsewhere to make a living. His wife, of course, was as much interested as he and realized conditions. There had not been any hay planted on that farm for years. We went over the entire situation and planned a rotation of crops for the next year, i. e., corn, grass, crimson clover, peas and beans. The first thing was to get rid of all the tenants. Then twenty-five acres were seeded to grass in August, and the following June harvested from this mowing fifty-five tons of good, clean hay. A corn crop was planted, making a fine yield.

Hogs and Cattle.

The second year twenty acres more were added to the twenty-five acres seeded to grass the year before, making 150 tons of hay from the forty-five acres. Cattle, horses and hogs were made from two light weight pigs were put in, and when I visited the place at the end of the second year, 1910, I never saw more contented people, satisfied with the farm and farm life. I could give any number of such instances all over the State where men have made hay from two to five tons of hay to the acre, where before they had scarcely made enough to feed their cattle and horses.

This was accomplished through the Farmers' Co-Operative Demonstration work, the success of which is due to the untiring energy, at a personal sacrifice, of the late Mr. S. A. Knapp. He gave his time and unequalled talents unreservedly for the welfare of others and the everlasting good of his country, and when his work was done, received from both hands and man, "well done, good and faithful servant."

CHICKEN TALK FROM SHOULDER

(Continued From First Page.)

Most ready to lay, you will notice that she has all the requisite requirements of the show room bird without any attention on your part. These requirements are a nice red comb, feathers smooth and glossy, and that look of keen activity and vitality which they possess more pronounced when entering the period of reproduction.

In showing mature fowls, you have to do your part to help them look their best. Birds with broken flight or tail feathers, should have the stubs pulled out five or six weeks before the show. This enables the birds to grow new feathers in ample time. There is probably nothing that will prejudice a judge so quickly against an otherwise fine specimen as broken wing flight. They have perfect right under the new standard of perfection to disqualify such a specimen but seldom make use of the right to do so. The fact remains, however, that many a fine bird has lost out to an inferior specimen by not being in good shape.

And in readiness of the advance circular from Atlanta, Georgia, stating that they have made arrangements with the city authorities to have their show in December. They have the use of the Carnival Armory, a magnificent building, and will have Spratt's patent coops to the tune of 1,000 coops. And still another case of Richmond being too slow, or what can the reason be?

Why don't you poultry keepers wake up and send a strong and influential committee to see your city fathers, and find out what the trouble is with the Richmond armory? If not, why not? Join the Boosters' Club, or drop dead. I for one am getting tired of this one man's talk. Get together and have some concerted action.

RAINS ARE REPAIRING HAVOC DONE BY DROUGHT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Frederick, Va., August 5.—Storms have damaged corn to some extent in this immediate section. The rains continue, and are in a great measure making reparation for the effects of the drought which prevailed during the early season. Hay-making is about done, and the amount up is much larger than was hoped for, while the quality is hardly to be pronounced indifferent. Oats are harvested, and the yield is fair, considering the very poor season.

There is now a full in farm work, and many hands are going away to the public works, such as lumber camps, coal fields and railroad grading. The most extensive works of this nature are in Pike and Fletcher counties, Ky., just across the border. The famous coal field is being developed, which a large body of unemployed timber is being cut for the mills. The Consolidated Coal and Lumber Company will erect 1,500 houses for its hands at once. It is predicted that the Elkhorn field will become the largest coal operation in the South.

SOUTH HILL TOWN IN BRICKLEBURG

(Continued From First Page.)

business, experience and sterling character were selected as officers of the institution, the mere names of which were sufficient guarantees to the most skeptical that his money was safe in the vault of the bank, and soon the hoarded thousands of the most conservative lay in the same receptacle with the savings of the farmer, mechanic, merchant and laborer and the deposits of the bank increased daily. The panic of 1907, that closed the doors of many like institutions throughout the State, failed to weaken the bank or impair confidence in its officers, and it stood as the Gibraltar of the financial institutions of the State all through that trying and organized in November, 1901, it has paid to stockholders 71 per cent, and issued out of surplus funds two shares of stock for each share owned, steadily increasing its capital from \$5,000 to \$25,000, and still has a large surplus fund on hand.

Another Bank.
It is doubtful that any institution of deposit can boast of a greater record. Quick to recognize the great possibilities of South Hill as a banking town, the Bank of Chase City established a branch here, which did a thriving business, and was subsequently withdrawn under the laws of the State when that institution merged with the First National Bank of Chase City. The withdrawal of this branch gave immediate rise to the Citizens Bank, Inc. The rapidity with which the new institution was organized and the confidence placed in it attests the confidence placed in the officials of the bank. Commencing business with a paid up capital of \$10,000, this institution has succeeded from the first and is evidently destined to become one of Mecklenburg's strongest banks. With the town in a state of unprecedented progressiveness, the great timber wealth of the district was the last sight of it was soon seen by the most short-sighted business man that thousands of dollars could be brought into the district by the operation of a box shop and wood-working plant, and distributed among the farmers for their timber and the laborers for their services, and in a short time the town was formulated for its erection in a few months time, under the trees where the woodchuck had cared for its young, and the squirrel in seclusion of its hole, and from the traveler saw green iron smokestacks, tall, giant enterprises, lifting themselves skyward, which will serve as monuments of industry and enterprise to the business element of the town for generations to come.

Under the roof of this same institution, in a few years after its erection, was installed a powerful dynamo, and where the people once heard the mournful wailing of the whippoorwill and katydid, they now hear the buzzing motor, sending an electric current to every nook and corner of the town, with hundreds of electric lights glowing from center to circumference, like in the dark corner and store front, and the midnight traveler observes a picturesque appearance equalled by few cities of Virginia.

The Plant's Good Work.
The above mentioned plant succeeded from the first. Scores of employees were given positions, and with the richly timbered back country to furnish the material, the plant soon became one of the most successful in the country. With this great industrial wave well on the roll, the merchants of the town were busy in providing the facilities that were obviously to be needed in providing for the increase in the most economical way, of the thronging workmen who were to build buildings to place before the modern brick structure, and thereby materially eliminating the chances of those disastrous fires that have so often been swept away the possibilities of many a rising town, and to-day South Hill may be appropriately termed, "the home of the brick store." Many of the most wide-awake merchants of other towns, alert to the great opportunities afforded them here, packed their wares and headed for South Hill. The tendency of merchants of the town from the first has been to erect and conduct the stores in the departmental order. The wisdom of this system lies in the fact that each merchant is thereby enabled to carry a much more complete line, buy his wares cheaper, and shoppers are benefited from other counties are thus attracted, which is abundant proof of the success of the town as a recognized shopping center.

Educational Advancement.
Those in charge of the educational work shirked no task or swerved not from the road of the advancing procession. While the town's enterprises were growing and prospering, they, too, "put their heads together" and the educational development of the town, from the old school building went the way and the small hall store structures, a commodious playground expanded to other athletic games and room for credit to a city. A modern high school was erected, placed in charge of an efficient faculty, now numbering five, which marked a new epoch in the educational advancement of the entire district.

Situated as it is, this modern high school is easily accessible to nearly all the children in the district who desire to attend, and this school, together with a good primary system in the more remote parts of the district, places it in the foremost ranks, educationally speaking, of the county. Climbing along higher up the ladder of progress, the old telephone system was recently torn away, and a service modern in every respect, installed in its stead, both local and long distance service, under the most improved method, and with a great network of wires traversing the entire district and adjacent territory, communication has been established with all parts of the county.

As to Good Roads.
The question of improved highways that has been so agitating the people of this State recently has been taken up by the town people and rural dwellers alike, and the enthusiasm the question engendered and the rapidity with which the plans were formulated for this important project has been something of State-wide talk. A \$50,000 issue was decided upon by the people to carry forward the work and submitted to the voters for their approval.

The issue was voted favorably upon by an overwhelming majority, for the highways which puts into motion the machinery for the practical beginning of the work, that will be pushed to completion with all possible haste. The town contemplates all possible haste, and the modern sewerage system in the early stages of the plan, and soon those diseases that are unknown to the town will be unknown.

With the up-to-date telephone service referred to above, and with probably sixty miles of improved highway leading out in all directions around the town, rural life around Progressive South Hill will soon partake of all the fascination of the city suburbs. The district will be drawn nearer the

Financial. Notice of Call for Redemption 6% Ten Year Notes Jefferson Realty Corporation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of Coupon Notes Nos. 2, 4, 16, 20, 24 and 69,

for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, of the series of six per cent, ten-year coupon notes of Jefferson Realty Corporation, dated March 2, 1908, that, in accordance with the terms of said notes, redemption of the same will be made by Jefferson Realty Corporation on September 1, 1911, that being the next date for the payment of semi-annual interest due on said notes, by the payment of the principal of said notes, with interest accrued to the date of redemption, and the further sum of one and one-half percentum of the face value of said notes, provided said notes with all unaccrued interest coupons annexed are surrendered on said date of redemption; and the holders of said notes are hereby required to present the same with all unaccrued interest coupons annexed, for redemption in the manner above stated, on September 1, 1911, at

American National Bank RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

If said notes are not presented for redemption at said time and place, a sum equal to the principal of said notes and unpaid interest due thereon, and one and one-half percentum of the face value thereof, will be deposited with the American National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, for the redemption of said notes when presented, and said notes will thereafter cease to bear interest.

JEFFERSON REALTY CORPORATION,
By O. F. WEISSEGER, Secretary.

If You Owe a Bill

And pay it with a check there's absolutely no chance for a dispute in the future as to its payment.

The cancelled check is all the receipt you need.

All sensible business men pay by check—why don't you do it, Mr. Salaried Man?

We'd be glad to have your account, no matter how small it may be.

Courteous treatment; absolute safety.

WE PAY THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

Commonwealth Bank

12 NORTH NINTH STREET.

BRANCHES:
4 East Broad Street,
Twenty-fifth and Broad Streets,
3914 Williamsburg Avenue.

HENRY S. HUTZLER & CO. BANKERS

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—Loans, Discounts, Exchanges, Collections, etc.—and solicit the accounts of individuals, firms and corporations. Interest allowed on savings accounts—3 per cent., compounded semi-annually.

E. A. BARBER, JR.,
Certified Public Accountant.

E. A. BARBER & CO.
ACCOUNTING, EDITING,
ORGANIZING, SYSTEMATIZING,
215 Mutual Building,
Phone Main 5221, Richmond, Va.

Branch, Cabell & Co.

1115 E. Main St.
Phone No. 43.

Members New York Stock Exchange
and Chicago Board of Trade.

high school, and that loathsome tramp home of the weary school boy of other days will be no longer known. While the phenomenal growth of the town has established a new record in town building, increasing its population from probably one hundred inhabitants ten-fold in a like number of years, in the development of industrial enterprises, the town is yet in its infancy.

Things Looked For.
Ice plants, furniture factories, buggy factories and almost any enterprise would flourish here, and must ultimately come as a reward to the push and energy of the town.

The distant investor sometimes puts the query to the town dweller: "From whence comes this great industrial upheaval, what are its causes, and can the town continue its present rapid pace?" In answer to all such queries are invited to South Hill to investigate. Come and see a beautiful town situated in one of the finest bright tobacco sections of the State. See where abundant corn is grown, peanuts and cotton successfully cultivated and all kinds of vegetables flourish. Situated on the Atlantic and Danville division of the Southern Railway, just three miles from the great Seaboard Railroad, its railroad facilities could hardly be surpassed.

All the leading fraternal organizations have lodges here, representative churches of nearly all the denominations in this section of the State, are firmly established and flourishing, and with the great scope of fertile back country to furnish the stamina, and the beautiful level location, the fascinating one never questions the cause of the great influx of the home-seeker, including farmer, mechanic, merchant and laborer and professional man, all of whom find lucrative employment that have the push and energy.

For several years the town has had a highly progressive newspaper, The South Hill Enterprise, as a developing factor in its midst, and to no other source could the progress of the town be more justly ascribed than to this popular organ.

The American Tobacco Company

FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:

(Issued under Trust Indenture dated October 20, 1904, of which the Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y. is the Successor Trustee.)

AND

To the Holders of the Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY

(Issued under Indenture to Morton Trust Co., dated June 15th, 1901, of which the Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y. is the Successor Trustee):

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its decision on the suit brought by the United States against The American Tobacco Company and others, has directed that proceedings be had in the Circuit Court of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining and determining upon some plan or method of dissolving the combination, and of recreating, out of the elements now composing it, a new condition, which shall be honestly in harmony with, and not repugnant to the law. These proceedings must necessarily affect the interest of every holder of the securities of The American Tobacco Company and of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The undersigned, having consented, at the request of the holders of a number of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The American Tobacco Company, to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all holders of the said bonds, and of all holders of the said bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, who shall become parties to an agreement now in course of preparation, to be dated July 28, 1911.

Holders of the said bonds are requested to deposit the same with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, the depositary to be named in said agreement, which will issue transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All registered bonds must be properly endorsed in blank.

The Committee believes that the interests of both the holders of the Four Per Cent. Bonds of The American Tobacco Company and of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, and of the holders of the said bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, who shall become parties to an agreement now in course of preparation, to be dated July 28, 1911.

Copies of the deposit agreement may be had on and after July 31st, 1911, from the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, or from the Secretary of the Committee, in the intention of the Committee to make application to have the certificates of deposit transferred to the name of the holder upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1911.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman;
PHILIP LEIDY, Secretary;
J. R. McALLISTER,
SAMUEL McROBERTS,
SAMUEL SLOAN, Committee.

F. J. H. SUTTON,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
EVARTS, CHOCATE & SHERMAN,
JOSEPH H. CHOCATE, Counsel.

The American Tobacco Company

PREFERRED STOCK

To the holders of preferred stock of THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:

In view of the direction in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought by the United States against The American Tobacco Company and others, that proceedings be had for the purpose of ascertaining and determining upon some plan or method of dissolving the combination and of recreating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law without unnecessary injury to the public or the rights of private property, and at the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred stock of said The American Tobacco Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of all of the holders of said preferred stock who shall become parties to an agreement now in course of preparation, to be dated July 28, 1911.

Holders of said preferred stock are requested to deposit their certificates on or before AUGUST 28, 1911, with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, the depositary to be named in said agreement, which will issue transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All certificates must be properly endorsed in blank and bear all stock transfer stamps required by the laws of the State of New York.

As the opinion of the Supreme Court directs that a period of six months be allowed for the accomplishment of the purpose above stated, the interests of the holders of said preferred stock demand, in the judgment of the committee, immediate and concerted action for the protection of the interests of the holders of the said stock.

Copies of the deposit agreement may be obtained on and after July 31st, 1911, from the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, or from the Secretary of the committee.

Application will be made to list the certificates of deposit issued by the committee upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated July 28, 1911.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
HARRY BRONNER,
ERNEST ISLIN, Committee.

F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York City.
ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Counsel.

The Man Who Knows

By actual experience will tell you that, in every way possible, the officers and employees of this bank combine to make the account of every depositor of the utmost value and to make him feel thoroughly at home here.

First National Bank

RICHMOND, VA.
Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000

BROAD STREET BANK

Will open for business in their new home on Broad St. next to Sixth, on Thursday morning, August 10th at 9 a. m.

The public is cordially invited to inspect this new building.

William H. Habliston, Pres. J. W. Rothert, 1st.-V. Pres.
John G. Walker, 2nd.-V. Pres. A. M. Glover, Cashier.